

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 132.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS  
FOR SUMMER.  
NOVELTIES IN SUMMER  
UNDERCLOTHING.  
VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.  
FRESH LEMONS.  
LIGHT BRACES.  
SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS  
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.  
Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [437]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

## YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 200,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
Accumulations, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. W. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 percent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

## THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

## THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000; PAID-UP.....£500,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

## D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON  
AERATED WATERS.  
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately purchased the entire Machinery  
of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S  
SODA WATER FACTORY  
I am now prepared to execute the largest orders  
for every description of Aerated Waters with  
promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY  
Manufactured.  
SPARKLING WATERS.  
THREE-DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.  
All Orders and Communications should be ad-  
dressed to The Factory,  
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [125]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions from the MORTGAGEE  
Mr. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public  
Auction, on

FRIDAY,  
the 30th of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,  
A VALUABLE PIECE OF GROUND measuring  
on the North East 39 feet 6 inches, on the  
South West 39 feet 6 inches, on the North  
West 45 feet 7 inches, and on the South  
East 46 feet 6 inches, and Registered in the  
LAND OFFICE as Section B of Sub-  
section No. 1 of Section C of INLAND  
LOT No. 52, together with the SUB-  
STANTIAL HOUSE known as tenement  
No. 11C, Cochrane Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
residue of the term of 75 years and for the  
further term of 924 years, at the apportioned  
annual rental of \$8, and will be sold sub-  
ject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
or to  
BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [460]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the SECOND MORTGAGEE to Sell by  
Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,  
the 1st day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the  
Premises,

Subject to an INDENTURE of MORTGAGE, dated  
the 22nd day of September, 1879, for the sum  
of \$50,000 and interest due thereon.  
ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, Registered in  
the LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT No.  
65. Together with the 4 SUBSTANTIAL  
BUILT HOUSES known as the Blue Buildings,  
and 4 Large Granite GODOWNS on  
the Praya, with 17 HOUSES in Queen's  
Road East.

Monthly Rental for the above Houses \$1,025.  
THE Premises are held for the residue of the  
term of 980 years created by a Crown Lease,  
dated the 14th day of July, 1861.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
or to  
BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [442]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

In pursuance of instructions from the  
MORTGAGEE.

MR. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public  
Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,  
the 5th of July, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,  
THAT VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PRO-  
PERTY comprising Section D of MARINE  
LOT No. 16, and SUBSECTION 3 of  
Section A of MARINE LOT No. 16A.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
residue of the term of 981 years, and will be  
sold subject to the existing tenancies and  
lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
or to  
BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [462]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY will be Sold by Mr. J. M.  
GUEDES by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,  
the 7th of July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,  
Under instructions from the MORTGAGEE.

THE PREMISES comprise that PORTION  
of MARINE LOT No. 34, abutting on the  
South on Jervois Street, and measuring  
thereon 40 feet 9 inches, and measuring on  
the North 28 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches, on  
the East 5 feet, 9 feet 6 inches, and 49 feet  
8 inches, and on the West 51 feet 6 inches,  
and are Registered in the LAND OFFICE  
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 34.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
residue of the term of 999 years at the ap-  
portioned Crown Rent of \$8.45 per annum,  
and will be sold subject thereto and to the  
existing tenancies and lettings of the  
Premises.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
or to  
BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [463]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned Auctioneer has been in-  
structed by the MORTGAGEE, to offer for  
Sale by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,  
the 8th of July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,  
having a frontage of 77 feet upon Fat Hing  
Street, and Registered in the Land Office  
as INLAND LOT No. 359. Together with  
the 6 HOUSES, Nos. 1 to 6, in Fat Hing  
Street.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
residue of the term of 999 years, and will  
be sold subject to the existing tenancies and  
lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
or to  
BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [464]

## J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS,  
MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [456]

## Intimations.

### SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

## SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR  
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, MODERIE, VENICE,  
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

## ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,  
COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Salin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,  
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk  
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer  
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord  
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Parisian  
Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette  
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,  
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

## AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF  
NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,  
CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,  
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. H. LEWIS,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

## For Sale.

### KELLY & WALSH'S

LIST OF NAUTICAL & ENGINEERING  
WORKS.

Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry.....\$1.50

Queen's Regulations and Admiralty In-  
structions.....\$1.00

Nautical Almanac, 1882.....\$1.50

Ainsley's Guide Book to Local Marine  
Board Examination.....\$2.50

Ainsley's Engineers Manual.....\$3.00

Iman's Nautical Tables.....\$5.00

Bergen's Marine Engineer.....\$3.00

Bergen's Practice of Navigation and Nauti-  
cal Astronomy.....\$6.00

Clark's Rules, Tables and Data for Me-  
chanical Engineers.....\$10.00

Sun's True Bearing or Azimuth Tables.....\$2.00

Shipowners and Engineers Guide to  
Marine Engine.....\$4.00

Reed's Engineers Hand Book.....\$4.00

Reed's Shipowners and Shipmasters  
Handy Book.....\$1.25

Reed's New Guide Book to Local Marine  
Board Examinations.....\$2.00

Donaldson's Practical Guide to use of  
Marine Machinery.....\$1.75

Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketch-  
ing for Marine Engineers.....\$1.75

Instructions to Surveyors of Ships.....\$1.75

The Sailors Handy Book.....\$4.50

Practical Navigation "The Sailors"  
Book.....\$2.75

Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers.....\$2.50

Richard's Steam Engine Indicator.....\$3.50

The Steam Engine and its Inventors by  
Galloway.....\$3.00

Piddington's Sailors Horn Book.....\$4.00

International Code of Signals.....\$6.00

Clarke's Manual of Navigation and Nauti-  
cal Astronomy.....\$3.00

MacDonald's Naval Hygiene.....\$3.00

White's Manual of Naval Architecture.....\$8.50

Coffin's Navigation and Nautical Astro-  
nomy.....\$4.00

Scott's Weather Charts and Storm Warn-  
ings.....\$1.50

Armstrong's Construction and Manage-  
ment of Steam Boilers.....\$6.00

Thearle's Naval Architecture, 4 vols.....\$6.00

Bergen's Guide Book to Local Marine  
Board Examination.....\$2.00

The Rigger's Guide.....\$1.50

Nautical Pocket Manual for China and  
Japan.....\$1.50

Hongkong, 8th June, 1882. [433]

## FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated  
Brands Threlfall's Export PALE ALE  
and Findlater's "DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints  
and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen—  
Also,  
Sillery Mousseaux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE,  
in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED EX "BENGLOE."

THE USUAL STOCK OF OUR WELL-KNOWN  
BRANDS OF PORT WINE.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [395]

## FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

## FOR SALE.

GENUINE PORT WINE.

M. DE SOUZA GUEDES' WELL KNOWN BRANDS,  
BLACK LABEL, with 3 Grapes, per Case of  
1 Dozen Quarts.....\$18.

BLACK LABEL, with 2 Grapes, per Case of  
1 Dozen Quarts.....\$16.

WHITE LABEL, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts.....\$13.

Apply to

F. J. V. JORGE,  
at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [217]

## FOR SALE.

"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF  
HOCKING'S

PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS,  
The best and Cheapest ever made.

Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand  
Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE BEADERS.

PATENT LUBRICATORS.

BELMANS' CELEBRATED

PATENT METALLIC PACKING.

The most economical Patent Packing known.

For full Particulars, apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,  
Commission Merchant,  
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1882. [217]

## THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,  
Vegueras, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-  
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS  
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS  
from the Manila markets, Merchaunt Pipes,  
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.,  
Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of  
the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG EN-  
GINEERS' INSTITUTE will be held in the Institute  
Rooms, Wyndham Street, late Hotel de l'Univers,  
on SATURDAY, 1st July at 8 P.M.

A. JOHNSTON,  
Hon. Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [461]

### NOTICE.

COLONEL IRE AUSTIN'S

NEW AMERICAN

RIFLE RANGE,

NOW OPEN

AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

In consequence of the great success of the last  
competition, and in accordance with the wishes  
of a large number of the marksmen of Hongkong,  
Colonel Austin has decided on offering for com-  
petition:

A Splendid Silver Cup value \$50, a Silver  
Watch valued at \$25, and a Silver Pencil Case  
valued at \$7 in three prizes: First, Second and  
Third. Open to all Amateur Marksmen. The  
subscription list is now open and will close on  
the 30th inst. post entries up to time of firing—  
entrance fee \$2 each. Competitors can make their  
own arrangements as to Umpires, Judges, and  
scorers. Conditions of firing will be the same as  
ruled at the last competition.

WINEDOWN TARGETS AND RULES WILL  
GOVERN THE SHOOTING.

ANY POSITION ALLOWED.

Entrance Fee \$3.00. Shots and Targets included.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING  
RIFLES!!!

POPULAR PRICES.

FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.</



## Intimations.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING:

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.

GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES.

TONGA.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

PEPTONISED MEAT.

CASELINE SOAP.

ROBERT'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.

NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE.

A. NON-ALCOHOLIC SIMULANT CONTAINING

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GENERAL CHEMISTS

AND

AERATED WATERS

MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1882.

THE following interesting article on

WELLS' Comet has been written at our

special request by a gentleman well

qualified to deal with the subject:—

Comet 1882, a, though too low down and

too far south to be seen from the city,

should surely be visible now from the

heights, on fine evenings, in the western sky.

We have not yet heard of its having been

espied from Hongkong, but it has been

reported by vessels arriving during the

last two or three days. The approach

of this new visitor was first detected

on the 18th of last March by an

assistant named WELLS in the Dudley

Observatory, Albany. Hence, it is some-

times called Comet Wells, 1882, though

Comet 1882, a, is the stricter designation,

signifying that it is the first of its year.

When discovered, it was a small telescopic

object, no brighter than a star of the eighth

magnitude. But by about the 12th May,

when it arrived within naked-eye vision, it

had increased its brightness seventeen

times; and by the end of May this seven-

teen had increased to seventy fold. On

the 10th of this month it passed its perihel-

ion, or point of nearest approach to the

Sun, being then only about 5,643,000 miles

distant from the Sun's centre. It is now

receding quickly from the Sun, and will

shortly attain its greatest apparent splen-

dour. On the 11th July, it will reach its

ascending node—one of the two points in

which it crosses the plane of the ecliptic or

Earth's orbit. This will be at a distance

of some 443,500 miles (say twice the Moon's

distance) from our actual orbit, about the

same as that of the famous comet of 1680.

The Earth however, on the 11th July, will

be a long way from the line of nodes.

One peculiarity of this Comet is that

its spectrum, as constantly observed at

Greenwich up till the middle of last month,

exhibited none of the bright lines nearly

always seen in the spectra of glowing

gases.

The presence of this comet—and of that

other fine comet which, by an interesting

coincidence, was so near to the Sun during

the total eclipse, as observed last month in

Egypt—by a scientific expedition, that it ap-

peared in the photographs of that phenom-

on—will probably revive the popular but

wholly mistaken notion that comets and hot

weather like that from which we have just

been suffering have something to do with

one another. Far more to the point would

it be to bear in mind that the present is a

season of extraordinary solar energy. In

April last, according to the Astronomer-

Royal, two spots, one of them double,

were to be seen on the Sun at the same

time, and these were not only by far the largest spots even seen at Greenwich since the beginning of the photographic records, but were even big enough to be seen by the naked-eye, the greater of the two being about one-fifteenth of the Sun's apparent diameter in length and breadth. On the 17th April, the whole spotted area of the sun's surface was equal to about twice the greatest spotted area ever before photographed at the Royal Observatory. Violent magnetic storms, the most violent known for ten years, followed these fine displays of solar activity.

Altogether, with the Total Eclipse, the Sun-spots, the Comets, the coming Transit of Venus on December 6th (the last which will occur until 2004, June 8th), and certain remarkable discoveries in the science, the year 1882 is full of interest for astronomers. The observations of the Total Eclipse, in Egypt, were very successful, and fruitful in valuable results, not the least important of which is that the French photographs showed indications of the existence of a Lunar atmosphere.

The Secret Memorial to the Throne drawn up by TSENG KWO-FAN in 1867 at the request of the Tsung-le yamen was, says the Shanghai Mercury, a remarkable document, conceived in terms of strong hostility to foreigners. The dynasty and the Government of China had just been deeply indebted to foreigners for enabling them to stem the tide of rebellion, which was threatening to engulf them both; the waves of the Taiping rebellion had been checked and turned back by foreign arms. Nothing would have been easier to foreigners or more beneficial to foreign trade, than to have held a considerable tract of the country under foreign rule until order was restored, just as Russia did with Kuldja; until either the Taipings settled themselves firmly in power, or the Imperialists crushed them. The English and French commander had a poor opinion of the capacity of the Taipings to organize a settled Government, and they accordingly prevented them from procuring the arms they needed, put no obstacle in the way of the Imperialists providing themselves, and gave the most important assistance to them. By the aid of the foreigner, the Imperialist Government was enabled to crush one of the most formidable, and so far the most successful, of rebellions ever seen, which had maintained itself for 18 years and conquered half the country. Revolutions are not made with rose-water, and the Chinese rebellion was marked by the most sanguinary scenes of slaughter and devastation on both sides. The final defeat of the Taipings at Soochow was marked by an act of the foulest treachery on the part of LI HUNG-CHIANG in the murder of the Wangs after Col. Gordon had surrendered them to him on his word of honour. However, the dynasty was saved and the Mandarins have got another innings of rapacity and plunder, until the Chinese people shall rise again to sweep away the corrupt crew.

Many foreigners thought the interference on the part of the Allied Powers in favour of the treacherous Tartar Government without any guarantees for the introduction of an improved system of administration, or of the appliances of Western progress for the development of the resources of the country, an ill-judged proceeding, and it soon proved to be so. The first thought of the Chinese was to try to expel their benefactors. They were, according to TSENG KWO-FAN'S Memorial, to "cherish the thought of wiping out our shame, without at the same time allowing the other parties to suspect it;" the people would be ruined by trade with foreigners; if they were allowed to introduce steamers and railroads, owning them, the foreigners would monopolize the whole of the profits of the country, and so on. There was one exception. "It would enrich China to borrow foreign appliances for extracting coal, and it would appear to deserve a trial." He told the EMPEROR that his servants in the provinces, the Mandarins, would strenuously oppose concessions to foreigners, but, even if they were gained over, the millions of China in the depth of their poverty would revolve thoughts of the changes and bear such an enmity to foreigners as would be beyond the power of the officials of China to check. Then they would have a good *casus belli* to take up arms to defend the people. When foreigners are weak and driven back beyond the sea, China will not seek foreign conquests; she will let the barbarians alone. The policy suggested by TSENG KWO-FAN was adopted by the Chinese Government, and is being partially carried out to the present day. They were to take up arms to defend the people; they have been preparing for war ever since. They were to excite the people against foreigners; they tried to do so, and the result was the Plot of the Summer Solstice. But here was the first failure; they could not excite the people; the people who traded with foreigners made money, and prospered; the country people in the neighbourhood of the open ports were bet-

ter off than elsewhere; the Chinese have always been ready to trade with foreigners, and know perfectly well that trade must be mutually beneficial. Even their own Mandarins thwarted their purposes, Viceroy Mr. Sui-1 putting a stop to the excitement in this province, for which he was murdered. However, they continued to prepare and still continue to prepare for war. But their preparations have been futile and inadequate. They display a remarkable aptitude for getting into scrapes with other nations, but after a good deal of bluster they back out when pushed. They have carefully guarded against foreigners introducing unwelcome improvements into the country. They began to own steamers themselves with the avowed object of running foreigners off, but foreign steam traffic has since enormously increased. They have introduced the telegraph, but obviously only as a necessary precaution in time of war. They have after 14 years introduced foreign appliances for extracting coal that Tseu considered deserved a trial, and a trial it is having. They have tried in the wrong place and in the wrong way, and they seem to be extracting a little coal at an enormous cost, without adequate means of communication with consumers.

The Burlingame Mission had for one of its objects to hold up to the Western Governments as a bugbear the fear of anarchy inevitably resulting from a determined policy of progress in China, to represent that the wishes, prejudices and passions of the Chinese people were opposed to the introduction of improvements and an extension of foreign trade, whilst the Chinese Government was disposed to facilitate and encourage the development of foreign commerce and intercourse with, and the progress of Western civilization in, China. We know that it is nothing of the kind; the Chinese have no prejudice against foreign commerce or Western inventions; they have always taken a considerable interest in foreign enterprises; we might even argue that they had a larger interest in steam shipping before the establishment of the native steamer company under the auspices of the Mandarins than they have now.

They are ready and even eager to subscribe capital to favour the introduction of the electric light: they took the greatest interest in the Woosung railroad; they are ready to embrace every opportunity of extending foreign trade, and they prefer to pass the interport coast trade in their own native produce through foreigners; the advantages of employing foreign steamers to carry their native produce from port to port becomes increasingly manifest to them every year. It was only the Taotai who howled about the proposed introduction of tramways into the Settlements, not the Chinese. (These have dropped out of sight, we don't know why). In short, the Chinese people have no prejudices and passions about foreigners and their trade and inventions; it is the Mandarins, who are afraid that Western science is somehow incompatible with unlimited squeezing, and that the commercial class as they get richer by foreign trade will become more important at home.

It seems, however, that some of the Mandarins are becoming convinced of the uselessness of trying to carry out TSENG KWO-FAN'S policy. So far from their being in a position to drive back foreigners into the sea from whence they came, foreigners are advancing nearer and nearer to the frontiers of the Flower of Lands itself. The French announced their intention some years ago of annexing Tongking, and they have annexed it. The only attention they pay to the indignation of the TA HWANG-TI is to send reinforcements. They care nothing for the HWANG-TI and his Tributary States; they hardly know, of course, that the powerful Sovereigns of France and England have been addressed as Tributary States in terms that if their Foreign Ministers had understood them would have insured the feeble One Autocrat's Messengers being shown the doors. Annam may be a State that pays Tribute to The Emperor, but his claims are not likely to receive much attention from the French.

Then the greatest Mandarins, Tso and Li, and several others have advocated the introduction of railways. But only on the lines traced by TSENG KWO-FAN. He was against them as being owned by foreigners, but he expressed no opinion about them when owned by the State or by Chinese. Tso, besides, only thought about them as means for conveying troops, he only saw the advantage of having railways across the sparsely inhabited plains of Mongolia or the desert of Gobi.

The position of China is such that the Mandarins must take a new departure in their Western Policy. They must move with the world, or they will be left behind. It is about time for the Tsung-le Yamen to ask some enlightened and powerful Mandarin to draw up a Memorial to the Throne in the opposite sense to that of TSENG KWO-FAN'S.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 26th June.

Great activity in English Arsenals and Dockyards.

The Times publishes a paragraph stating that a British expeditionary force is in readiness to depart for the protection of the Suez Canal, regarding the safety of which an uneasy feeling prevails.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 25th June, 1882:—European, 206; Chinese, 2,646. Total 2,852.

The Hochi Shimbun states that the Chinese Government being about to establish a consulate at Gansanshin, Korea, officials lately arrived at Shanghai from Peking en route to the peninsula.

We note that the German steamer *Lusitania* has been compelled to dock at Shanghai, having sustained serious damage by striking an unknown rock near Video, as reported in our columns yesterday.

THE steamer *Pernambuco* was undocked at Sam-shui-po this morning, and the steamer *Dale* will dock there this afternoon. The *Kin-Kiang* will undock at Kowloon, giving place to the steamer *Greyhound* this afternoon.

FOR attempting to break open the door of the manager of a money-changer's shop yesterday, a Chinaman was ordered by Captain Thomsett to find two sureties in \$50 each, to be of good behaviour for half a year. Prisoner was committed in default.

SAYS the Japan Mail of the 17th instant:—Her Majesty's ships, the *Iron Duke*, the corvettes *Chirou* and *Encomiter*, and two gunboats steamed steadily into harbor on Thursday morning. Admiral Wiles, who arrived the previous day in the *Vigilant*, at once transferred his flag to the *Iron Duke*. Several other vessels of the English fleet are expected to join the squadron in a few days.

THE remanded case in which two fishermen were charged on suspicion of causing the death of one Cheung-1, at Tai Tam Tuk on the 21st instant, came on again this morning before Captain Thomsett. Inspector Swanton said he had no evidence against the second defendant, and asked for a remand pending the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest. The Magistrate discharged the second defendant, and remanded the first until the 4th July.

THAT slavery exists in the foreign settlements, says the Shanghai Courier, is patent to all. On Tuesday night a foreigner going along Canton road saw a girl forcibly taken away from a Chinese hotel. We find that a Chinese woman owned the girl. The woman owed Tls. 3,000 and a man had offered \$1,100 for the girl, who preferred the man, and went to him. The woman finding the girl would not return to her, used force to effect her object, and took her from the hotel to her own house.

A DEMENTED Chinaman was charged at the Police Court this morning, by Police Constable McDougall, with disorderly conduct in the Summary Court yesterday. He was wanting, it appears, to see the Judge and making a great disturbance. Captain Thomsett ordered him to be sent to Chen Chow, his native place. When taken from the Court into another room, he struggled violently with the Chinese Constable who held him by the queue, but became as quiet as a lamb when a European Constable took him in charge.

WHERE WERE THE POLICE? Between half past two and three o'clock this morning, a number of the Parsees living in Gage Street and its vicinity, were disturbed much in their peaceful slumbers by a most uproarious noise of singing, shouting, laughing, and other capers of a like nature, proceeding from one of the houses in the street in occupation of some European females. Knowing the unpleasantness of having one's rest broken in such an unseemly manner, we can sympathise with our Parsee friends, and again ask, "Where were the police?"

A COOLIE, a ricksha coolie, and two chair coolies, were up this morning before Captain Thomsett, charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public street on the 24th instant. Ottum Singh, a Sikh Constable, observed the four, with others, "wiring in" to each other with bamboos in Third Street. With the assistance of some brother constables, the lot were lodged in the Station. The coolie said he was in the street, but not fighting. The runner of the two-wheelers, according to his veracious account, was simply looking on. One of the chair street obstructionists said the coolie owed him a twenty-center, and when he asked for the coin his debtor invoked the services of other coolies to threaten him. The other chair coolie did not defend the case. They were fined a dollar each or four days.

A CHAIR coolie was charged this morning at the Police Court by Police Sergeant Quincy with being in possession of a coin stolen from the person of one Duncan McArthur on the 26th instant. Sergeant Quincy stated that, receiving information of a European having lost a watch and chain, he made enquiries, and believed defendant was the man who stole the watch. Duncan McArthur said he was an unemployed cook and steward, living at the Sailor's Home. Last night he was in the lower part of the city, not being sober. He had been in a ricksha, and while paying the fare, a man made a snatch at his watch chain, breaking it. The coin produced was his property, and is worth ten cents. He lost his chain and the coin, and when he got home he missed his purse which contained change for a sovereign. He did not know any thing of the defendant. A money-changer deposed that yesterday at 8 p.m. a coolie changed the coin at his stall for eight candelars. He was unable to identify the prisoner as the man. Captain Thomsett discharged the defendant.

FOR stealing a clock from a brother fraud, and striking him on the head with a stone because he had the insolence to look after his own property, a milkman was sent this morning to six months' hard labor, by Captain Thomsett. We shall be always happy to hear of the water-diluting, double-bottoming measure swindlers being consigned to Mr. Hayward's care. It will do them a world of good, and possibly teach them a little honesty eventually.

THE Japan Mail understands that the visit of the U. S. S. *Alert* to the dock-yard at Yokosuka was by invitation of the Japanese Minister of Marine, and that all her repairs are to be undertaken there free of charge. The Government indeed has shown most commendable liberality in this matter. It is really pleasant to encounter anything so ingenuous as an official admission of error. We may safely conclude that in a large majority of the collisions which take place at sea, one side or the other is to blame, yet until now we never remember to have heard that either admitted its fault. It was reserved to the Japanese Admiralty to set this example of honesty, and we heartily congratulate the Minister of Marine on the moral courage he has displayed.

No little excitement, it seems, has been caused in India by the issuing of a circular addressed to the leading Presidency officials, warning them that they must spend more money than they appear inclined to do at present. By some curious circumstance the officials in question, who draw exceedingly large salaries, have been of late years practising economy. One or two of them, for instance, whose united monthly incomes amounted to some sixteen thousand pounds every four weeks, "chummed" together "in a flat" instead of living in private houses and entertaining "society." The chiefs took umbrage at this, and issued the offensive circular in question. It certainly seems very hard that men cannot do as they like with their money when they have earned it.

APPARENTLY there is nothing new under the sun. Some student of Babylonian literature has discovered that Darwin's "tail theory" was anticipated many hundreds of years ago. The old records, he finds, inform us that Eve was made out of the tail which originally belonged to Adam; and that the words in the Book of Genesis, "And he closed up the flesh thereof" refer to the healing up of the place where the tail was cut off. This is very pretty and ingenious, but what becomes of the rib theory? We shall next be told that Adam making his inventory of the animals in the garden called the elephant Jumbo, and that he cut off the tail of his favourite (Manx) cat in order that his pet tabby should not have the pull of him so far as the caudal appendage was concerned.

MAN'S fight with the fishes, observes a contemporary, has been long and protracted, but the finny tribe seem to be getting the worst of it just now. The all-absorbing dredger has worked sad havoc amongst our marine shoals, the cruel trawl-net raking up everything in its way, big and little. A more destructive invention, however, so far as the fish are concerned has just been brought into notice. This is nothing less than an electric fishing apparatus. It is intended to be used at night-time. The apparatus consists of a lamp enclosed within a glass globe. This is lowered into the sea from a boat, and the flame illuminates the water for a long distance round. The fishes, naturally curious, flock to the lamp to ascertain "What's the matter?" Then the gentle fisher lowers his net, and gathers them in merrily. Fish will have to suppress their curiosity if this lamp is allowed by law.

WE learn from a trustworthy source of information, says the Mercury, that the Acting Harbour-Master of Amoy has made himself once more unpleasantly conspicuous by supplying wrong information to the seafaring public. We wonder how long this game will be permitted to go on without another vessel finding herself in an unenviable position, thanks to that little practical joker. We believe quite a number of vessels have been lost in Amoy. A certain rock which is supposed to be in a position bearing N.E. (North-east) from the Chiohah Beacon (Amoy Inner harbour) according to the present incumbent of the Amoy Harbour Master's Office, is, according to fact, in a position bearing N. by E. (North by East) from the beacon named. We hope the young person who made the mistake will take steps to correct it.

WE are greatly indebted to the Shanghai Mercury for so kindly deciding the Bandmann-Fraser-Smith libel case before it has appeared in Court. The Mercury's judgment will save all connected with the case, Judge, jury, counsel, witnesses, defendant, prosecutor, and the public, such an immensity of trouble. According to our contemporary we have made persistent and unjustifiable attacks on Herr Bandmann—and our contemporary foully lies, and moreover is quite conscious that he lies. The Mercury again lies when he says, referring to "Tragic Power," "we are glad to say that the Shanghai press were above printing such a thing." The sketch, which the Mercury ignorantly, and maliciously, considering that the question is shortly to be tried in a court of justice, asserts is "defamatory," was published in the Shanghai Courier weeks before it appeared in the Telegraph. Again when the Mercury states that the paragraph published in this journal on the 14th instant was libellous, our contemporary is guilty of conduct which ignorance alone can explain or excuse. There is in the same paragraph some reference made to the treatment Herr Bandmann received in Shanghai from the Courier, and a wretched attempt at wit indulged in at the expense of Mr. Carmichael, late sub-editor of the Courier. We regret that the Mercury has so far forgotten what is due to decency, and good taste. We could say a good deal more; but it is really not worth while. A newspaper that will condescend to lie deliberately and maliciously for the express purpose of injuring a contemporary is hardly deserving of special consideration.

WE learn with regret, says the Japan Mail, that there is but a very small grain of truth in the rumour which we lately recorded (and which is now receiving the confirmation of newspaper repetition) to the effect that a satisfactory solution of the Loochooan difficulty had been devised and endorsed by China and Japan. The simple fact is that no further approach has been made to so desirable a result than the private acquisition of distinct intelligence as to Li Hung Chang's real views on the subject. Neither are those views of such a nature as to encourage any large hope of mutual understanding. On the contrary, that statesman professes himself unprepared to be content with anything less than a return to the status quo antececedent to 1872. If this is to be regarded as an expression of Chinese policy and not merely of Li Hung Chang's individual sentiment, the look-out is dark enough, always, however, with this redeeming feature—that the question is far too unimportant to be capable of involving serious issues. China never gave herself any concern about Loochoo in former times. She left the islands to fight their own battles and struggle with their own troubles as best they could, and she has forfeited nothing by the mediation of the local government except the right to attribute her former non-intervention to indifference. If she proposes, in the event of Loochoo's previous policy being restored, to interest herself actively in the affairs of that Kingdom, she will have to commence by persuading the Japanese to write the islands off their sometime list of fiefdoms, and we are at a loss to conceive what arguments could be advanced in support of such a proposition, with the exception, perhaps, of the fact that Japan would gain rather than lose by the transaction. For Loochoo's importance as a commercial link between the two Empires is entirely a thing of the past so far as her present rulers are concerned. To leave her to herself, or even to China for the matter of that, would signify nothing worse than a lightning of Japan's responsibilities, however disastrous that neglect must prove to the ultimate well-being of Loochoo. Meanwhile, however, Japan's role is very easily played. She has advanced more than half-way towards a compromise only to see her journey rendered entirely fruitless through the duplicity and vacillation of her *vis-a-vis*. She may therefore stay at home for the future, not unwilling to conciliate or be conciliated, but not so ill-advised as to expose herself rashly to fresh indignity.

Says the Courier.—The visit of Captain Denne, the chief of the Hongkong Police, to England has been one of business as well as pleasure. The recruiting of the Hongkong Police force has, according to the Bristol Times and Mirror, been one of the principal objects the worthy chief had in view. Our Bristol contemporary says:—"We hear that the Chief of Police of Hongkong has paid a visit to Bristol, in common with other places, for the purpose of obtaining men to proceed to Hongkong to join the police force there. He was not particularly successful in the Metropolitan, only obtaining fourteen men, but in Bristol he has succeeded far better. Between thirty and forty men have been induced to accept the terms offered, and consequently they will resign from the Bristol force. The terms offered to the men are understood to be very liberal; a bounty varying from £10 to £20 is to be given, the pay is good, and after ten years' service they will be entitled to a substantial pension. The Hongkong Chief Constable is rather particular as to the men he selects. The candidates must have served twelve months in a police force, and be of good physique, and the men he has induced to leave the Bristol police are said to be among the youngest and smartest of the body. The loss of such a number of men at one stroke will be greatly felt, and be difficult to make good at all events for some time to come." We hold the same opinion; that the loss of 30 men from one particular force must be considerable, but we hope that Hongkong will be the gainer thereby. When recruits are required for the Shanghai Police, the same plan as that adopted by Captain Denne would probably add to the efficiency of our local force.

As immediate antecedents to America's treaty with Corea nothing, says the Japan Mail, could have been more unfortunate than the anti-Chinese-immigration bill and Commodore Shufeldt's open letter to the Hon. A. Sargent of California. To the latter we have already briefly alluded, but we cannot suffer to pass without protest the gross and, we believe, totally groundless charge which the Commodore has not hesitated to bring against the moral character of the Empress Regent. Far from coinciding with our contemporary, the North China Daily News, which thinks that Commodore Shufeldt's manifesto contains nothing new, we venture to assert that the annals of diplomacy exhibit no instance of such a gratuitously insulting calumny being openly uttered by the representative of a civilized country against the sovereign of a friendly empire. Even if there were a shadow of trustworthy evidence in support of the accusation, we cannot but think that the Commodore's instincts both as a man and as a diplomatist should have deterred him from preferring it. To become the recipient and mouthpiece of irresponsible and calumnious gossip was scarcely a rôle adapted to the successful discharge of his duty or to the dignity of his country, nor do we find any extension for his conduct in the fact that at the very time this strange statement was going the round of the press, its author was receiving the "friendly support" and assistance of the Chinese Government in his endeavours to establish relations with Corea. We do not care to conjecture what the members of that Government must have thought when they found that at one moment Commodore Shufeldt was soliciting their advice and co-operation, and the next publicly assailing the reputation of their Empress, but of this we are very sure, that had the Commodore's mission been to any Western state, his language would not only have disqualified him for amicable intercourse with any official of that state, but would also have justified very resolute action on the part of its rulers and a very indignant protest from its loyal people.

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ARNOLD ANDERSON, of Norway, and Sofas Hansen of Denmark, seamen, were charged this morning before Captain Thomsett with assaulting Capt. Martell, an A. B., at Peter Smith's boarding house on the 24th instant. It appears the defendants went at midnight on the 24th to complainant's room, Hansen challenging him to fight, pulling him out of bed, striking him in the face, and seizing him by the throat. When complainant went out into the street to look for a policeman, the defendants followed him, Hansen again striking him, this time on the nose, Anderson also giving him a punch. The defendants had been consuming fire-water. The Magistrate fined them \$5 each, or 14 days' hard labor.

SHEIK ISMAIL, 25, of Bombay, an unemployed seaman, was up before Captain Thomsett this morning charged with stealing 3 rupees and 23 cents from the person of Mahomed Hossein, a fireman. According to the evidence of Hossein, he went yesterday at 10 a.m. to an opium den to see a friend, where defendant was on a bed asleep. He thought he would have a snooze himself, and so lay down alongside Ismail on the same bed. Waking up at midnight—evidently from an opium-smoking delirium—he found his pocket out, and 3 rupees and 23 cents which were in it vanished, as well as his best-fellow. Suspecting Ismail of being the individual who feloniously severed his pocket from his garment, he gave him in charge upon meeting him in the street. Ismail said he knew nothing whatever about Hossein's pocket and its contents, and that other men were sleeping in the den, all doubtless in the seventh heaven from the paralytic feelings engendered by the opium smoke.—Mok Aing, the keeper of the den, said he saw Hossein and Ismail come to his shop together yesterday morning. After smoking the opium, Hossein gave him the first to shake off the brain stupor produced by the opium, and he went away, previously paying witness four cents for sending him to paradise for a short time. Hossein, who would appear to have indulged in a more extensive delirium than Ismail, did not wake up until later, and then he said he had been robbed. There was no one in the room save Ismail and Hossein. In answer to Ismail's witness said there were other men in the shop, but not near the defendant's bed.—Captain Thomsett discharged Ismail, who is doubtless by this time again in paradise.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## THE DRAINAGE DIFFICULTY.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'HONGKONG TELEGRAPH'." Sir,—Having a nose very sensitive to evil smells, and being necessarily much on the Praya, I would draw your attention to the old grievance of the stinks from the sewers running into the harbour at low water, and to suggest that until a more thorough and elaborate scheme be adopted to altogether take the sewage to a more distant outlet, or further into the harbour, temporary sliding sluice valves might be fitted to the sewer mouths in the Praya Wall. Such, if fitted with faced and ground air tight strips round the door, and kept against a fixed frame round the mouth of the sewer by a few light springs, or a buffer of India rubber, the door being attached to a float (if necessary assisted by an air cushioning cylinder) to be acted on by the tide, so that the lower edge of the sluice door might always be, say six inches under water, the door of course rising and falling with the tide. I venture to think the obnoxious and often dangerous smells from these open sewers would almost if not altogether disappear, for I notice it is only when the sewer mouth is above the surface of the water that these smells are troublesome.

Yours, &c.,

Hongkong, 27th June, 1882.

## SHANGHAI.

We notice that there are some fifty odd tons of coal-mining machinery at the Associated Wharves intended for the mines up north. The material is to be transhipped shortly, either by a China Merchants Co.'s steamer or by a Chinese gunboat.

Before any actual benefit can be derived in relation to the late transactions with Corea some considerable time must elapse. The American treaty cannot possibly be signed before the winter, and it is probable the other nations will require a considerable time before all preliminaries are ratified.

Herr Travers, German Consul at Canton, arrived from the south by the *Peking* yesterday. He left to-day for Japan by the *Takago Maru*. Herr Travers is travelling for his health.

The wreck of the *Dirigo*, &c., were sold at the United States Consulate, General this morning. The following are the prices the various portions of her realized. Hull, Tls. 75; 940 tons of coal, Tls. 70; longboat, Tls. 31; compasses, Tls. 21.50; chronometers, Tls. 51, total Tls. 248.50.

The *Fusee*, one of the China Merchants' steamers, which has been undergoing repairs and alteration of an extensive nature, is now nearly completed, and will soon take her trial trip.

We learn that H. E. Herr von Brandt, German Minister to China, arrived at Chefoo a few days ago in the *Hatting*, and has left with two interpreters for Corea.

Mr. J. Haas, Consul for Austria, left for Ningpo by the *Kiangtun* to-day (20th inst.) to investigate the circumstances of the assault on a Chinese junk captain a few nights ago, in which an Austrian and three Americans were concerned. Mr. Haas will try the Austrian.

When last seen by the *Fooksang*, the wreck of the American barque *Dirigo* was on her beam ends and the Chinese fisherman were looting all they could lay hands on. The auction of the wreck, chronometers &c., took place at the United States Consulate on the 22nd instant at 10 a.m. Last evening, the 19th instant, the No. 4 Company S. V. (Portuguese) had their first drill at the Main Guard. The number present was 30; and this may be looked on as a fair indication of the work they have undertaken, that is, in defence in case of need. The recruits were divided into two squads, the first being drilled by Adjutant Morrison, and the second by Sergeant Major Merritt. The drill was a most satisfactory one, and reflected credit on the members of the company present.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Adamson, Bell, and Co. the agents for the "Castle" line, we were able to issue this afternoon as a "Courier Extra" a telegram received to the effect that the *Stirling Castle* was docked in London at 4 a.m. yesterday. The successful termination of the *Stirling Castle's* brilliant run is matter for congratulation both to the builders and navigators of perhaps the fastest long distance steamer afloat; for henceforward the *Stirling Castle* must be classed as equal if not superior to the *Alaska* or the *Oregon* particularly when it is taken into consideration that she started from Hankow drawing 25 ft of water, and travelled nearly half the circumference of the globe in a month. That Captain Marshall was con-

fident of the unusual power of the splendid steamer he commanded is evidenced by his Hankow wager that he would report himself to his owners in London, which he did not do, and this he would have been able to do had not his ship been detained for 64 hours in a fog at the Beacon Flats. No doubt the history of the *Stirling's* run will furnish much matter for the English journals, and they will be able to enlarge upon the exceptional excellence of a vessel that can sustain an average speed of over fifteen knots per hour for a thirty days' run. *Stirling Castle* ought to pay well, even on the high rate at which they were shipped, for the fame of the steamer is sure to advance the value of her cargo. To-day's telegrams have already wreathed the Chinese erstwhile anxious looks with beaming radiance.

## NINGPO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Our little community has been seriously disturbed during the last week by the brutal conduct of three lorchas captains in thrashing an unarmed Chinaman while he was lying in bed, to such an extent that he has had a narrow escape from losing his life.

Mr. Smerdeley, an Austrian, employed by the I.M. Customs in the lighthouse department, who has by his exemplary conduct during 16 years of good service deservedly gained the high reputation he now enjoys in the department, for sobriety and good conduct, was unfortunately implicated in this unfortunate affair, the full particulars of which, including a highly exaggerated account of the ill-will felt by the Cantonese towards the foreign part of the community, having already appeared in the *Mercury*.

Mr. Smerdeley was yesterday tried for his share in the assault before the Austro-Hungarian Consular Court, held in the offices of H.B.M.'s Consulate by Mr. Haas, the acting Consul-General for Austro-Hungary, assisted by Mr. Allen, the Vice-Consul, and Mr. Stevens, the U.S. Consul, H.E. the Tao-tai, the Chinese, and another Chinese official from the city being also present.

The Court opened at 10 a.m., and the evidence on both sides was strongly in favour of the accused, all the witnesses agreeing that so far from taking any part in the assault, Mr. Smerdeley had done his best to save the unfortunate Chinaman from the intemperate rage of his companions.

The trial lasted until 3 p.m. and resulted in the unanimous verdict of not guilty. After pronouncing which, the Consul General, Mr. Haas, shaking Mr. Smerdeley cordially by the hand, congratulated him on leaving the Court without a stain on his name and with an unblemished character, assured that his hearty concurrence in the verdict and that the Tao-tai had expressed his intention of informing the Customs authorities that in his opinion Mr. Smerdeley's conduct had been blameless. The Court, as well as the Chinese officials, who were present, adjourned at noon to a collation provided by the well known hospitality of Mr. Allen at the British Consulate.—*Courier*.

## TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Censor Chang Pei-lung memorialized on the 6th instant, for a railroad from here to Tunchow and if necessary from Taku to here, recommending the acceptance of the Japanese tender which is 30 per cent cheaper than others. He is a native of this, and in consequence of his mother's death, is now acting as examiner of students here; he it was for whom our new Viceroy applied to be appointed to assist him in Foreign affairs, for which he received a complimentary. His brother is one of the Superintendents of the Kaiping Coal Mines, and therefore resides in China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's premises. The reply to his Memorial is anxiously looked for.

According to Chinese reports the Kaiping Coal Mines turn out at present between 90 to 120 tons of coal per day, of the same quality as those shipped and tried lately, but it is thought as soon as the new trial from the Pei-tang to the Pei-ho is finished, the godowns and wharf made, the output will be from 200 to 250 tons per day. The iron mines are by Li Hung-chang's order forbidden to be worked. What a pity! with the fine machinery, &c., &c., and furnaces brought out and put up there, to lie idle, hundreds of thousands of taels invested, and the only thing, too, which would make the Tong mine pay, whereas it is now a sinking fund, according to the Chinese reports, of Tls. 400 a day.

The Wharfage dues collection by the Customs is worked very satisfactorily, and it is hoped that as the new customs are made the Customs Tao-tai will take steps to have the road made at once, for both foreigner and Chinese are looking anxiously forward to see it done, as a good broad road in the hot weather will be very enjoyable.

Tao-tai Mr. Kien-tung returned on the 15th instant from Korea and is to leave for there again. The Chinese say here that both Admiral Ting and Ma Kien-tung, upon Li Hung-chang's authority, thought they could express their ideas to the Koreans as plainly as they like, and that China had exercised sovereignty over Korea and that all political and foreign affairs can only be concluded through China and Li Hung-chang; these expressions did not seem to suit the Korean Government; therefore all arrangements about trade with China and the China Merchants S. N. Co. running steamers have come to a standstill till the Tsun-jei Yamen has decided what reply they will send through Ma Kien-tung, and the Tls. 1,500,000 capital subscribed by your Chinese neighbours in Shanghai, with which to carry on trade with Corea will have to stand over too.

On the 13th inst. the Tientsin Wu Yu-Jan died from heart disease; he had felt unwell for several days, and at the last hour sent for Dr. Mackenzie, and Chinese like, it is said, took both Chinese and foreign medicine. His Excellency has been here for about ten years, first Member of the Board of War Court, then Superintendent of the Powder Works, and since 1879 Tao-tai of Tientsin.

Your copy of the United States Treaty with Korea seems to be a little different from some Chinese copies seen here; perhaps your contemporary, the *N.C. Daily News*, did not translate it right. It appears that H.E. Li Hung-chang's object has been in regard to this Korean Treaty to get some Foreign Power to recognize China's Sovereign right over Korea, fearing it may slip away as Lochoo slipped away. That if the Korean Government protest, and the attention of Japan is drawn to it, will be overcome on Ma Kien-tung's return to Korea.—*Mercury*.

## LOSS OF THE AMERICAN BARQUE "DIRIGO."

The American barque *Dirigo*, of Boston, Captain Staples, 685 tons, left Sydney on May 7th, bound to Shanghai, with a cargo of coals, with ordinary weather till the 16th of June. The following is the Master's report of the loss of the vessel. This day commenced with fresh breezes from S.S.W., and cloudy weather with passing showers. Steered N.W. by N., and at 4 p.m. furled up all light sails; at 7 p.m. took in spanker, and top gallant sails; at 8 p.m. mainly, ship reduced to topsails, foresails, and

fore-topmast staysail; came to and sounded, 23 fathoms, muddy bottom. Steered N.E. by N. until 9.45 p.m., then furled upper topsails, came to by the wind, sounded, had 30 fathoms, very strong breezes and very dark and raining hard. At about 11.20 p.m. saw land on the lee-beam, tried to wear ship, set the jib, but before getting up before the wind, she struck the rocks and soon filled with water. She struck so hard that we thought we should all be lost, but after being aground about an hour, she did not thump so hard, the wind hauling more to the eastward and getting lighter. We struck on the south west side of Video on the top of high water. As the tide fell, the vessel headed off shore, we tried to land before daylight but could not find any place to do so. After daylight we got a few things on shore as a gas warp, then launched the long boat and left the vessel. In the morning, the *Chiyen* passed and picked up all hands, consisting of twelve persons, who were brought on to Shanghai. The vessel was partially insured.

Captain Wallace, of the steamer *Chiyen*, which arrived here yesterday furnishes us with the following report:—On Saturday, June 17th, about 5 a.m., when about 2 miles S.E. of the Island of Video, passed a white painted boat bottom up. On proceeding to the north of the island, observed a vessel on shore, and apparently wrecked. Having proceeded as near to the wreck as possible for the purpose of rendering assistance, saw a ship's longboat pulling towards the steamer, and crew of the American captain, officers, and crew of the American barque *Dirigo*, of Boston, from Sydney, and bound for Shanghai, having struck on the Island of Video the previous night at 11 o'clock. Having received them on board and hoisted their boat on our davits, we proceeded to Shanghai.—*Courier*.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.  
THE Steamship  
"ESMERALDA,"  
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 27th instant, at FIVE P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [466]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.  
CANTON DISTRICT.  
No. 6.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the CENTRE BEACON of the TAI-SHEK BARRIER BEACONS, has been replaced.  
F. E. WOODRUFF,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
J. H. C. GUNTER,  
Harbour Master.

Custom House,  
Canton, 26th June, 1882. [467]

## Intimations.

NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.  
Apply to  
HING LEE,  
37, Tung Man Lane.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

Y E U Q A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.  
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.  
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.  
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.  
HONG KONG.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c.  
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office.  
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

W A H L O O N G,  
ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN  
PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crapé Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c., Porcelain, Fans, Caskets, Brackets, Human Hair, and special selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, and June, 1882. [399]

L I N G S H I N G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE  
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

## Intimations.

T O K K E E.  
C O A L M E R C H A N T,  
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

C H I E N A M.

G O L D A N D S I L V E R S M I T H,  
WATCH MAKER

AND  
E N G R A V E R.  
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.  
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.  
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

S U N S H I N G.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapé Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Caskets, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show room.  
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.  
Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.  
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

N A M S I N G.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Braces, Socks, Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in the most approved West End Style, a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices.  
NEW SEASON'S GOODS.  
Just received.  
74, A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER & SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.  
All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.  
Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

A H O Y.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds, Bamboo Blinds, Matings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.  
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

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AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

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EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,  
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Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

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Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

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MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,  
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretones and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.  
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

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DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.  
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.  
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS,  
FOR SALE.  
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

## Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN,  
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,  
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

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A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

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WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

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CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

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No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [447]

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Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

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Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

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